APPENDIX H

SITE & SOIL ASSESSMENT FOR ON-SITE EFFLUENT DISPOSAL FOR LOT 7

lcs

Land Capability Services

Site & Soil Assessment
for
On-site Effluent Disposal

Proposed Subdivision
Lot 7 in
Lot 4 DP1248916
14 Euralie Road
Good Hope NSW 2582

May 2024

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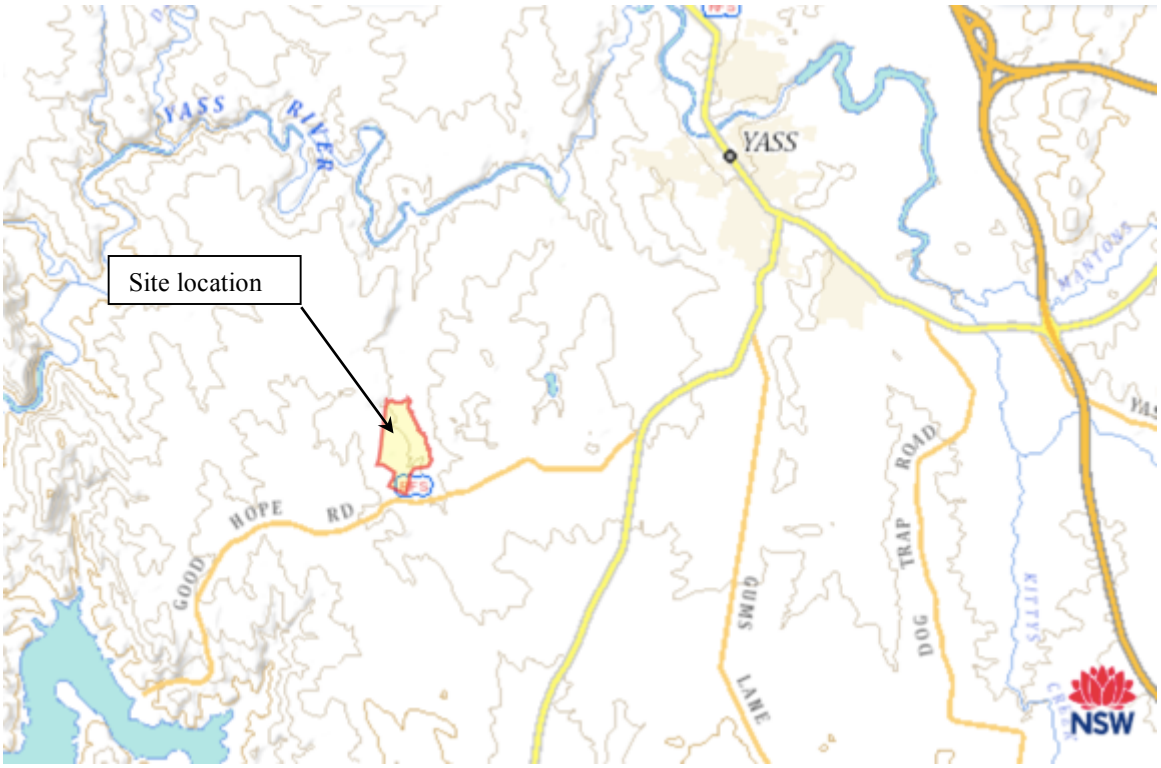
CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

Scope

This report provides site and soil assessment for on-site effluent disposal at the applicant's proposed new subdivision. The report focuses on the land in proximity to the proposed building envelope. Other areas within the proposed subdivision may also be suitable for on-site effluent disposal pending further investigation at building DA stage. A five-bedroom dwelling is assumed. An Aerated Wastewater Treatment System (AWTS) is proposed.

An AWTS coupled with surface or subsurface irrigation provides a suitable form of effluent treatment for the site and soil characteristics of the land in question. The management recommendations include the size and location of the proposed irrigation area.



References

AS/NZS 1547:2012 *On-site domestic wastewater management*

On-site sewerage management for single households (Anon, 1998)

Hird, C. (1991). *Soil Landscapes of the Goulburn 1:250 000 Sheet*

SITE CHARACTERISTICS

The terrain of the site comprises a gently inclined mid slope of 4-5 degrees overlying fossiliferous mudstone or siltstone. The slope across the proposed irrigation area has a linear planar configuration ensuring that runoff does not concentrate within the site. The soil at the site is an imperfectly drained Dermosol within the Binalong soil landscape. It comprises clay loam topsoil horizons to 30cm, overlying a light clay subsoil to 70cm. Sedimentary rock underlies the soil profile.

SITE EVALUATOR

Company	Land Capability Services
Name	Richard Miller
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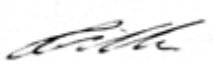
email:	rgmiller@me.com
Date of assessment	May 9, 2024
Signature of evaluator	

SITE INFORMATION

Address	Lot 7 in Lot 4 DP1248916, 14 Euralie Road, Good Hope NSW 2582
Council area	Yass Valley
Owner/developer	Togias
Area:	8 ha
Site plan attached	Yes
Photograph attached	Yes
Intended water supply	Rainwater
Expected wastewater quantity (litres/day)	720 (Assumed 5 bedroom dwelling, potentially housing 6 occupants generating design flows of 120L/person/day = 720 litres/day)
Local experience	Aerated wastewater treatment systems provide adequate treatment of effluent on appropriate soils.

SITE ASSESSMENT

Climate	Warm to hot summers with a high evaporative deficit. Cool to cold winters with a small evaporative deficit

Where appropriate:	
Rainfall water balance calculated	Yes
Land application area calculated	Yes
Wet weather storage area calculation attached	NA
Flood potential:	
Land application area above 1 in 20 year flood level	Yes
Land application area above 1 in 100 year flood level	Yes
Electrical components above 1 in 100 year flood level	Yes

Exposure	Well exposed with no shade
Slope	Linear planar
Landform	Mid slope
Run-on	See management prescriptions
Seepage	None
Erosion Potential	Low with adequate vegetation
Site Drainage	Imperfectly drained
Fill	None in application area
Groundwater:	
Horizontal distance to groundwater well used for domestic water supply	>250m
Groundwater vulnerability map referred to	Yass LEP 2013 Sheet CL2_002
Vulnerability rating	Not within vulnerability area
Bores in the area and their purpose	Stock & domestic

Buffer distance from wastewater management system to:

Perennial watercourses	NA
Dams	>40m
Drainage lines	>40m
Boundary of property	>6m
Driveway	>6m
Swimming pools	>6m
Dwelling	>15m

Is there sufficient land area for:	
Application system (including buffer distances)	Yes
Reserve application system (including buffer distances)	Yes
Surface rocks	None

SOIL ASSESSMENT

Depth to bedrock or hardpan	70cm
Depth to soil water table	>70cm
Hydraulic loading rate	
Soil structure	Moderate to strongly structured topsoil Moderately structured subsoil
Soil texture	Clay loam topsoil Light clay subsoil
Permeability category	(4) 0.5-1.5m/day in topsoil (5) 0.06-0.12-m/day in subsoil
Hydraulic loading recommended for irrigation system	1.8mm/day irrigation
Coarse Fragments	None in topsoil 5% to 10mm in subsoil
Bulk Density	Estimate 1.4 in topsoil Estimate 1.3 in subsoil
Ph (1:5 Water)	Topsoil 5.8 Subsoil 5.2
Electrical conductivity (dS/m)	Topsoil .07 Subsoil .02
Geology & soil landscape survey	
Presence of discontinuities	None
Presence of fractured rock	None
Soil landscape reference	Binalong
Dispersiveness	None in topsoil EAT 8 None in subsoil EAT 5(2)

SYSTEM SELECTION

Consideration of connection to a centralised sewerage system

Nearest feasible connection point	>5km
Potential for future connection to centralised sewerage	None
Potential for future connection to reticulated water	None

Type of land application system best suited to site:

Surface or subsurface irrigation

Reason Suits site and soil characteristics. Rock at 70cm precludes subsoil absorption in trenches or beds unless greater depths of suitable soil are found in further investigation at dwelling DA stage.

Type of treatment system best suited to site and application system:

Aerated wastewater treatment system

Reason Superior standard of treatment for site and soil conditions.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Are there any specific environmental constraints?

None provided 40m setback to drainage line is observed and steeper upslope areas are avoided.

Are there any specific health constraints? None

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

Aerated wastewater treatment systems treat effluent to an improved, or secondary standard, reducing any impact on groundwater and making available water for landscaping and other purposes. The following prescriptions are site specific and must be strictly adhered to, in order to maximise water and nutrient uptake, and thus minimise runoff and seepage.

The AWTS must be accredited by NSW Health.

An irrigation area of 400 m^2 should be determined within the area shown as suitable in Figure 1.

The treated effluent may be applied by surface irrigation. Surface sprays must be of the large droplet type that do not produce aerosols, and are to be regularly rotated throughout the area to evenly spread hydraulic and nutrient loads.

The treated effluent may also be applied by sub-surface irrigation.
Auto flush return to the tank should be installed to ensure flocculants in the lines are recycled back to the tank. Pressure compensating dripper heads to be used. Vacuum breakers or air release valves to be installed at highest point in irrigation field, to prevent migration of soil into irrigation lines. Irrigation laterals to be installed on the contour at 100mm depth and at nominal 1000mm spacing. A single disc filter of nominal 100mm diameter (85mm internal) to be installed upstream of irrigation system. Filter to be cleaned at quarterly service intervals.

House area and rainwater tank runoff to be directed clear of the effluent application area.

The irrigation area must not be disturbed by any building activity such as stockpiles of excavated material or vehicle traffic. Livestock to be excluded from the site.

Detergents should be selected for low levels of phosphorus and sodium.
(See appendix 3)

Fig 1. Area suitable for effluent application

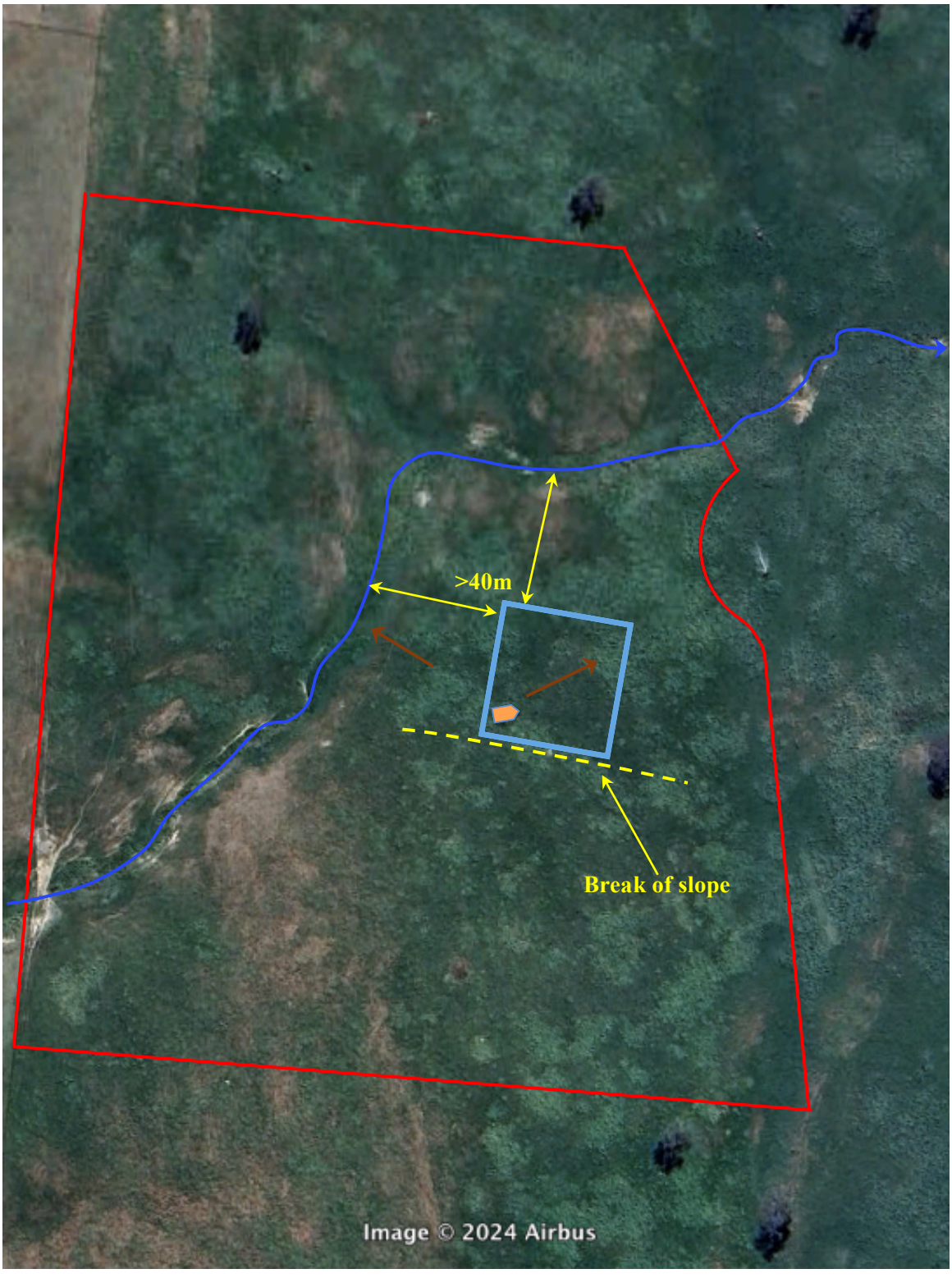


Photo point Slope direction Drainage line

WATER BALANCE

A water balance model is helpful in assessing the sensitivity of the design to various input and output characteristics.

Irrigation area sizing using Nominated Area Water Balance for Zero Storage

Site Address:	Lot 7, 14 Euralie Road, Good Hope			
Date:		**Assessor:**		

INPUT DATA

Design Wastewater Flow	Q	720	L/day	Based on maximum potential occupancy and derived from Table 4 in the EPA Code of Practice (2013)
Design Irrigation Rate	DIR	3.5	mm/day	Based on soil texture class/permeability and derived from Table 9 in the EPA Code of Practice (2013)
Nominated Land Application Area	L	400	m^2	[1]
Crop Factor	C	0.6-0.8	unitless	Estimates evapotranspiration as a fraction of pan evaporation; varies with season and crop type[2]
Rainfall Runoff Factor	RF	1.0	unitless	Proportion of rainfall that remains onsite and infiltrates, allowing for any runoff
Mean Monthly Rainfall Data	Yass(Linton Hostel) (070014)			BoM Station and number
Mean Monthly Pan Evaporation Data	Canberra Airport (070091)			BoM Station and number

Parameter	Symbol	Formula	Units	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Days in month	D		days	31	28	31	30	31	30	31	31	30	31	30	31	365
Rainfall	R		mm/month	50.3	45.5	46.7	49	49.9	57.9	59.6	59.3	56.8	64.5	56.6	55.8	651.9
Evaporation	E		mm/month	260.4	207.2	176.7	111	68.2	48	52.7	80.6	114	161.2	198	248	1726
Crop Factor	C		unitless	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	
OUTPUTS																
Evapotranspiration	ET	ExC	mm/month	208.32	165.76	123.69	77.7	40.92	28.8	31.62	48.36	79.8	128.96	158.4	198.4	**1290.73**
Percolation	B	DIRxD	mm/month	108.5	98	108.5	105.0	108.5	105.0	108.5	108.5	105.0	108.5	105.0	108.5	**1277.5**
Outputs		ET+B	mm/month	316.8	263.76	232.2	182.7	149.4	133.8	140.1	156.9	184.8	237.5	263.4	306.9	**2568.2**
INPUTS																
Retained Rainfall	RR	RxRF	mm/month	50.3	45.5	46.7	49	49.9	57.9	59.6	59.3	56.8	64.5	56.6	55.8	**651.9**
Applied Effluent	W	(QxD)/L	mm/month	55.8	50.4	55.8	54.0	55.8	54.0	55.8	55.8	54.0	55.8	54.0	55.8	**657.0**
Inputs		RR+W	mm/month	106.1	95.9	102.5	103.0	105.7	111.9	115.4	115.1	110.8	120.3	110.6	111.6	**1308.9**
STORAGE CALCULATION																
Storage remaining from previous month			mm/month	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Storage for the month	S	(RR+W)-(ET+B)	mm/month	-210.7	-167.9	-129.7	-79.7	-43.7	-21.9	-24.7	-41.8	-74.0	-117.2	-152.8	-195.3	
Cumulative Storage	M		mm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maximum Storage for Nominated Area	N		mm	0												
	V	NxL	L	0												
LAND AREA REQUIRED FOR ZERO STORAGE			m^2	83.7460603	92.36690186	120.3299	161.5557	224.2765	284.585	277.1982	228.7823	168.75	129.0472	104.4487	88.88689	

MINIMUM AREA REQUIRED FOR ZERO STORAGE: 285.0 m^2

Based on a potential quantity of 720 litres/day of wastewater, spread across 400 m^2 of irrigation area, the effluent application rate of 1.8mm/day results in a moisture deficit in all months of the year. Importantly, the deficit is theoretical and it should be noted that saturation is possible at any time following periods of extended wet weather.

The application rate of 1.8mm/day is comparatively conservative, against the rate of 3.5mm/day for a clay loam determined from table M1 from AS1547:2012.

NUTRIENT BALANCE

The nutrient balance examines the discharge of nitrogen and phosphorus against the capacity of plants and soil to assimilate those nutrients. Excess nutrients may eventually impact upon watercourses via surface run-off or groundwater.

Nitrogen Balance

Site Address:	**Lot 7, 14 Euralie Road, Good Hope**							
SUMMARY - LAND APPLICATION AREA REQUIRED BASED NITROGEN BALANCE							**350.4**	m^2
INPUT DATA[1]								
Wastewater Loading			**Nutrient Crop Uptake**					
Hydraulic Load	720	L/day	Crop N Uptake	180	kg/ha/yr	which equals	49.3150685	$mg/m^2/day$
Effluent N Concentration	30	mg/L						
% N Lost to Soil Processes (Geary & Gardner 1996)	0.2	Decimal						
Total N Loss to Soil	4320	mg/day						
Remaining N Load after soil loss	17280	mg/day						
NITROGEN BALANCE BASED ON ANNUAL CROP UPTAKE RATES								
Minimum Area required with zero buffer			**Determination of Buffer Zone Size for a Nominated Land Application Area (LAA)**					
Nitrogen	350.4	m^2	Nominated LAA Size		400	m^2		
			Predicted N Export from LAA		-0.8928	kg/year		
			Minimum Buffer Required for excess nutrient		0	m^2		

720 litres/day wastewater quantity at 30mg/l total N concentration
= 7.9 kg Nitrogen discharged per year, applied over an irrigation area of 400 m^2 = 198 kg/ha/yr.

A mix of existing native and improved grasses should provide a rate of nitrogen uptake of around 180kg/ha/yr at this location.
Total nitrogen loss to soil processes should account for 39kg/ha/yr.
Therefore the discharge of nitrogen should be balanced by plant uptake and soil processes.

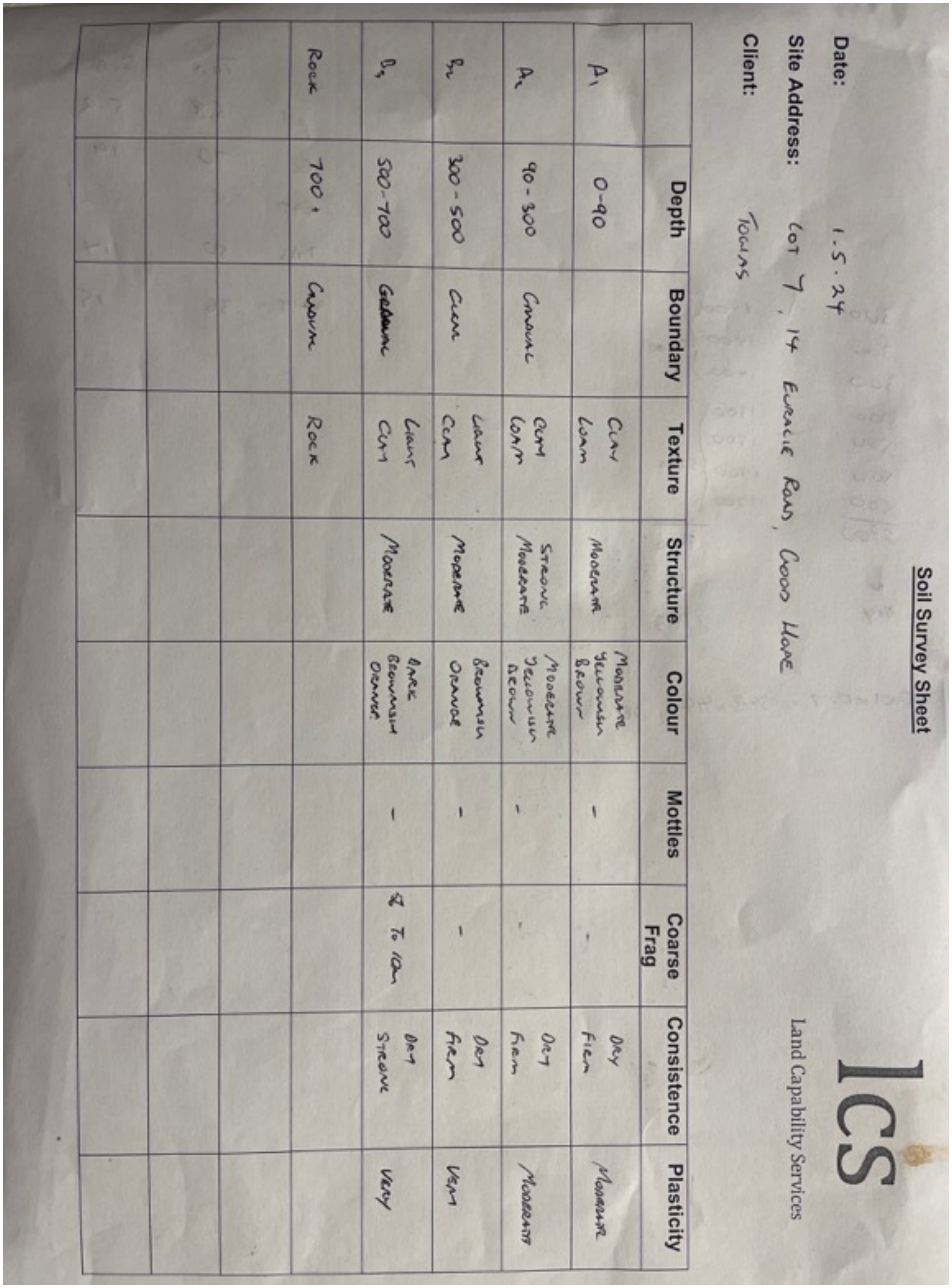
Phosphorus Loading

720 litres/day wastewater quantity at 10 mg/l of P
= 2.6 kg P discharged per year, applied over an irrigation area of 400m^2
= 65kg/ha/yr.
Native & improved grasses should provide a rate of P uptake of around 20kg/ha/yr.
Balance of 45kg/ha/yr. applied to P sorption capacity of soil;
P sorption capacity of in-situ soil 3890kg/ha. [1]

Lifetime of irrigation area 86 years in terms of P sorption capacity.

[1] SCA "*Design and Installation of On-site Wastewater Systems",* P. Sorption Uptake Values (Typical)

APPENDIX 1: SOIL SURVEY SHEET



Soil Survey Sheet

lcs
Land Capability Services

Date: 1.5.24

Site Address: LOT 7, 14 EURACIE ROAD, GOOD HOPE

Client: TOGIAS

	Depth	Boundary	Texture	Structure	Colour	Mottles	Coarse Frag	Consistence	Plasticity
A1	0-90		CLAY LOAM	MODERATE	MODERATE YELLOWISH BROWN	-	-	DRY FIRM	MODERATE
A2	90-300	GRADUAL	CLAY LOAM	STRONG MODERATE	MODERATE YELLOWISH BROWN	-	-	DRY FIRM	MODERATE
B2	300-500	CLEAR	LIGHT CLAY	MODERATE	BROWNISH ORANGE	-	-	DRY FIRM	VERY
B3	500-700	GRADUAL	LIGHT CLAY	MODERATE	DARK BROWNISH ORANGE	-	2 To 10cm	DRY STRONG	VERY
ROCK	700+	GRADUAL	ROCK						

APPENDIX 2: NSW HEALTH ACCREDITED AWTS

AWTS Model	Company/Agent	Contact
Ultra Clear, ST8, ST10	Capital Waterworks	02 6258 1378
Taylex ABS 1500	Clearwater Sewage	0419 229 313
Fuji Clean CE1200, CRX1500,	Septics Filters & Pumps	0429 481 106
ECO PRO	The Tank People	02 6254 6949
Alpha Treat DP10	Alpha Treat Pty Ltd	0409 042 689
BioSeptic Performa, S-TEN NR	Bio-Septic Pty Ltd	1300 658 111
Aqua Advanced	Septics Filters & Pumps	0429 481 106
Garden Master Elite Advanced	Garden Master	02 4932 1011
Ozzi Kleen RP10	Suncoast Waste Water	1800 450 767
Super-Treat SE 10, SB 10	Super-Treat Systems	02 4422 3861
Taylex Poly ABS, ABS, DMS	Clearwater Sewage	0419 229 313
Turbojet Single Advanced	Icon-Septech	1300 557 143
Alpha Treat DP10	EcoWater Qld Pty Ltd	07 3205 3666
Earthsafe SS10	Earthsafe Australia Pty Ltd	1800 043 635
UBI Aqua	Global Tanks	07 4697 7099
Rivatec RWT10	Rivatec Environmental	1300 327 847

Appendix 3: Important Reading

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Soil Scientists and Environmental Engineers

Lanfax Laboratories

Performance certified by Aust. Soil & Plant Analysis Council

LAUNDRY PRODUCTS RESEARCH

Laundry products were purchased by ***Lanfax Labs*** from supermarkets in Armidale, NSW and a number of boutique products were provided by manufacturers. A total of 41 liquids and 54 powders were tested by mixing each product at the manufacturer's recommended dose for either front loading or top loading automatic washing machines. The dose was calculated at the full cycle load, that is 75 L for front loaders and 150 L for top loaders. The full cycle accounts for the water used in the wash, spin, rinse, deep rinse and spin rinse cycle. The quantities of 75 L for front loaders and 150 L for top loaders were taken from averaged rates for those machines (Patterson, 2004).

Each sample was mixed with cold (20°C) deionised water (to replicate good quality rainwater). Where town water supplies are used, the values reported for sodium concentrations may increase because of sodium in the reticulated water – that will vary from location to location, usually higher in inland than coastal towns. Each sample was shaken for 30 minutes to replicate the washing action.

The concentrations of sodium and phosphorus (and other elements) were measured on the samples using Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) technology in accordance with current Good Laboratory Practices at ***Lanfax Labs***.

Only sodium (g/wash) and phosphorus (mg/L) are reported in the graphs presented here.

Additional information on this unique research may be obtained at: **www.lanfaxlabs.com.au/laundry.htm**

Other papers on laundry detergents can be found at: www.lanfaxlabs.com.au/publications.html

HOW TO READ THE GRAPHS

Each product is represented by two bars: the top bar (if present) shows the phosphorus concentration (mg/L); while the lower bar shows the sodium load (g/wash). The graph is arranged in ranked order of sodium load. Figure F1 is for 54 detergents at the front loader rate, Figure T1 is for 89 detergents at the top loader rate.

Sodium Load

For all on-site systems that apply the effluent by surface or subsurface application, the levels of sodium in the discharge are critical to long term absorption. Choose the product with the lowest sodium load (g/wash). Levels above 20 g/wash are likely to be detrimental to plants and the soil although plant tolerance and soil types will vary. The shorter the bar, the lower the load. When in doubt, choose the lower sodium load.

The detergents with long sodium bars (greater than 20 g/wash) should not be thrown onto your favourite garden as the sodium may be detrimental to the plants. High pH (see the website for pH data) is also detrimental to plants and soil. The pH of liquids (average pH 8) is generally lower than pH of powder detergents (average pH 10.5).

Phosphorus Concentration

The choice of a suitable level of phosphorus in the greywater (laundry water discharge) will depend upon the soil type and the use of the effluent. In some soils, phosphorus is not a real concern because of the natural ability of the soil to immobilize the phosphorus and limit its leaching from the disposal site. In other soils, phosphorus is likely to build up to high levels and leach from the soil. It is preferable to choose the lower phosphorus values as well as the low sodium values. The load of phosphorus for each product is available in the website data.

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This research was funded by Lanfax Labs and was independent of any manufacturer or other organisation.

Caution: Formulations may have changes since these products were purchased in 2005.

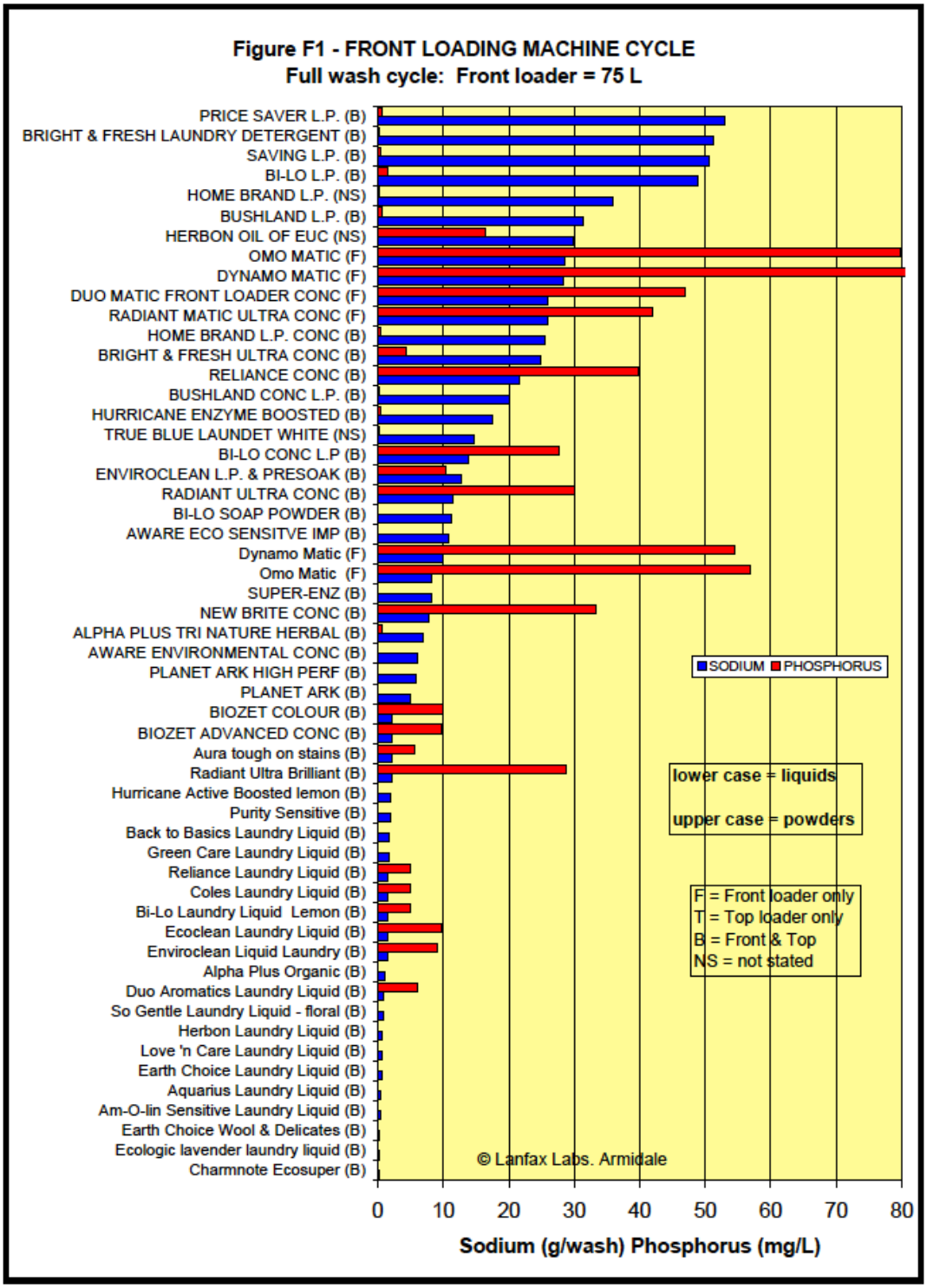

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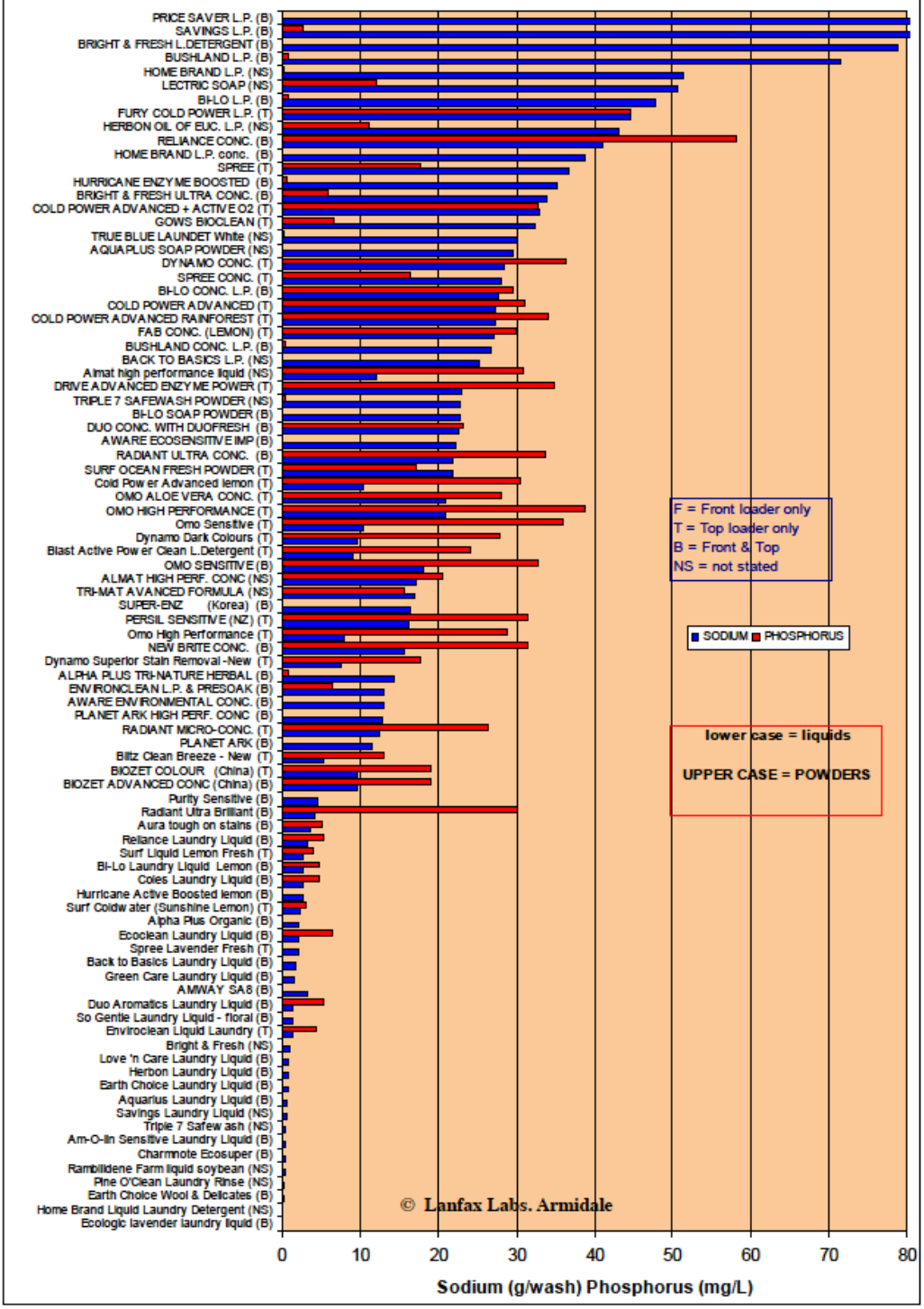
Figure T1 - TOP LOADING MACHINE CYCLE
Full wash cycle: Top loader = 150 L



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